

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	673-004
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$800,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1995
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program strengthens the capacity of the Namibian Parliament to perform its lawmaking, oversight, and representative roles through training and technical assistance to staff and parliamentarians; builds the organizational and advocacy capacity of civil society groups to facilitate broad-based participation in Namibia's democratic processes and full utilization of parliamentary constituency outreach mechanisms; supports government anti-corruption efforts; and promotes broad-based citizen participation in electoral processes.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

No funding is planned for obligation in FY 2003. During the fiscal year, USAID will continue to implement its parliamentary support program using already obligated prior year funding to broaden the democratic participation of rural Namibians, and strengthen the efforts of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in carrying out advocacy campaigns.

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthening Parliamentary/Civil Society Linkage Program (\$800,000 DA). USAID anticipates initiating a new program in FY 2004 to deepen activities in support of a better functioning, more accessible constituency outreach system that facilitates more optimal usage of parliamentary structures and mechanisms and facilitates more effective interaction between elected representatives and the Namibian citizenry. Principal grantee: To be determined.

Performance and Results: With USAID assistance, the Namibian Parliament continues to increase its ability to conduct key parliamentary business. It has new capacity to adopt and revise rules and orders; run a functioning committee system; hold public hearings at the parliamentary and regional levels; maintain a well-used parliamentary research center and an interactive website [www.parliament.gov.na]; and train both members and staff in key areas such as reviewing the national budget, analyzing legislation and constituency outreach. As a result, the national budget process is more transparent and inclusive and there is an increase in the level and rigor of debate in both houses of Parliament. Parliamentarians are more adroit at procedural and technical means to challenge executive dominance and over contentious issues, new parliamentary divisions have opened along new fault lines, indicating a more issues-based, independent-minded approach. Standing committees function effectively (with 88%, against a target of 80%, of bills of public interest receiving public comment); parliamentary modifications of bills proposed by the executive branch are increasingly substantive; and instances of interaction between informed citizens and their parliament that result in changes to proposed pieces of legislation, are on the rise (with 104, against a target of 50, campaigns/efforts conducted by NGOs and interest groups that influence pending policy or legislation).

Under the Constituency Outreach Program, an innovative and successful computer-equipped mobile training unit has traveled into the furthest outlying areas in the country. Over 2000 local officials, citizens and students have received training on how to interface with the parliament through conventional and

electronic means, and have participated in broad ranging discussions on democracy and civic responsibility in Namibia.

Through the Civil Society Development Program, civic groups are provided with organizational capacity strengthening support, advocacy skills training and grants to conduct advocacy activities (groups that completed their activities rate an average 23% improvement, against a target of 20%, on a multiple-actor institutional capacity index). USAID has also begun to work with a network of governmental and non-governmental partners at the local and regional level to maintain and improve upon Namibia's status as one of the least corrupt countries in the developing world. Four key municipalities are now implementing integrity systems improvement programs based on self-assessed vulnerability analyses.

By program completion, legislators will more optimally fulfill their oversight, representative and legislative roles and make full use of all the structures, procedures and mechanisms that have been put in place over the course of the USAID program. Parliamentarians will link and communicate with Namibian citizens more effectively and consistently. Citizens will avail themselves of all the existing opportunities for approaching governmental bodies, raising their concerns, affecting the legislative process and holding their elected representatives more accountable.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

673-004 Democracy and Governance	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	7,025	1,700	0
Expenditures	4,532	1,700	0
Unliquidated	2,493	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	300	0	700
Expenditures	1,537	0	0
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	7,325	1,700	700
Expenditures	6,069	1,700	0
Unliquidated	1,256	0	700
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	800	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	8,125	1,700	700